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GOLDEN AGE *of* COMICS

ALEX RAYMOND

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EDITORIAL

This issue of *Golden Age* is an eclectic mixture of styles and types of material ranging from the focused dedication of Allen Raymond and his star-spangled Flash Gordon to the sly humor of George Clooney's *Pin-Face* Prince. Somewhere in between we find time to make stops to view the early work of a young Gene Colan and the incredible antics of Basil Wolverton. Powerhouse Puppet, Raymond Miller continues his overview of the many books released by M.I. and also gives us a glimpse of Siegmund, one of the more interesting features of Tim's *Cash Comics*. Also on hand for the celebration of comic books' finest hour is a short story inspired from Street and Smith. The story gives a truly strange taste of the many heroic war-time characters which occupied comic story-telling during those dangerous years of World War II.

Also of interest to the fan of golden age material is the new series currently being printed in our sister title, *Comic Feature*. There, for your viewing enjoyment, you will find a new release which goes by the name of "Looking Back at the Golden Age"—a more straightforward look at our type of

material has rarely been seen in the pages of the more general magazines about comics, particularly one with such widespread distribution. Ron Goulart, perhaps one of the best writers on popular culture and a longtime fan of the comic book, is the writer of the column. Also of interest, although not necessarily concerning the Golden Age is issue #26 of *Comic Feature* which is entirely devoted to the wonderful work of the late and much missed Russ Manning. Red Coat later viewed Manning shortly before his untimely demise and that coupled with numerous follow-up interviews with the many individuals such as Dave Stevens and Bill Sienk who worked as his assistants and 30 pages of previously unseen Russ Manning produced Tarzan stories, makes the book one not to be missed.

Upcoming issues of this magazine will contain additional installments of the series on M.I.—which will be followed by looks at other comic book companies—additional installments of the work on *Pin-Face*, an interview with Jack Kirby and numerous and sundry other articles and stories aimed at the devotee of fine craftsmanship.



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ALEX RAYMOND ILLUSTRATOR

FLASH CRASHES THROUGH
THE STRUGGLING MEN,
DASHES UP THE
STEPS
AND---



---CROSSES
SWORDS
WITH MING,
THE MERCILESS !

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All this happens in about a twenty-strip chapter. That Flash Gordon, Dale Arden, Ming the Merciless and all the rest have become a part of the American cultural heritage is, in itself, a testament to the power of the medium. Like *Star Trek* before him and James Bond afterwards, Flash Gordon leapt from the printed page into the hearts and minds of his readers and eventually assumed palpable shape on the screen. But even before his illustrious incarnation, Flash was already as real to his readers as it is possible for a literary creation to be.

The person chiefly responsible for all this was Alex Raymond, whose enormous creative energy shaped the strip, the characters, and the stories with an illusion of reality that was more than convincing; it was spectacular.

Before Raymond got up drawing *FLASH*, he had established the illustrative manner as one of the two most acceptable modes of rendering a realistic strip, with Bill Foster. Raymond attracted a following and thereby established a "school" whose only objective rival was in the experimental techniques of Milton Caniff and Noel Sickel.

Raymond's influence would doubtless have been considerably through the panels of *FLASH* alone, but he multiplied its impact in two other strips.

For a while, three of his strips were appearing at the same time, *FLASH*, *THE CRIMINAL MIND*, and *WANG*. The

eventually, he abandoned all three and created a fourth strip, *THE KRYPTON*, thereby becoming the first cartoonist to create four immensely successful comic strips. (In this regard, Raymond's only rival is probably Mort Walker.)

Although Raymond is no longer credited with single-handedly creating *FLASH*, it is nonetheless undeniable that it was Raymond's graphics that clothed Dan Glavin's stories in their most irrefutable realism. As Stephen Beckler observes, "What made *FLASH* GORDON outstanding was not the story, along the unexcited trails of interstellar space any continuity was original. Nor were Flash and his lady friend's initial departures from the traditional hero and heroine. But *FLASH* GORDON was beautifully drawn."

This is not to deny Moore's contribution. His stories, built archaically around Flash as a public defender (he is a hero from another world, so Moore's hero goes in), were magnificent, fast-paced, and (better) nonmisunderstanding. In general, there is no mixed ground when it comes that all the adventures, linked together thematically by Flash's role as defender, ending a world from evil, led to the strip's word of the quality of an epic poem. But it was the visual impact of Flash that gave the strip its special quality.

"The total effect," Beckler goes, "—dark, imaginative drawing with intricate

narrative—was one of melodrama on a high level, which should not obscure the fact that Raymond's villains were thoroughly wicked or that his female characters were generally sexy. *FLASH* rapidly became the premier space strip. It was written and drawn faster than *BECK ROSS*, it was prettier and less brutal than *William Bitt's* and *Charles Gay's BECK BLANCK*."

The graphic style that distinguished *FLASH* did not spring, full-blown, from Raymond's pen on January 7, 1936, when the strip's first installment appeared. As samples of the early *FLASH* (Figure 2) indicate, Raymond's style was at first thoroughly makeshift—compensating for underdeveloped framework of the ordinary author's variety. But before long, Raymond began to feel the influence of other styles of illustration, and the progress in *FLASH* improved spectacularly.

In using the work of other artists as models for changing his style, Raymond was scarcely unique. Most artists are influenced by what their fellows do, and they borrow freely this technique and that. When the borrowing is well done, however, it goes beyond mere imitation and gives to the borrower's work a new dimension wholly his own. How well Raymond was an amalgam of all he has borrowed, unified by a single creative consciousness into something uniquely his—his own style.



FIGURE 2 (a-c) (1941)—Compared to Raymond's later work, the early *FLASH* Gordon pages were artistically merely competent. Although superior to much comic-strip art of the period, the simple outlined forms are not different in kind from those to be found in many strips of the period.

It is not clear who influenced Raymond's emerging style the most. Although there are several candidates—and Raymond probably borrowed a little from them all (and from some others as yet unknown). In an interview with *The Daily* in a recent *RAYMOND GORDON* book, Kirk claims that Raymond was influenced by turn-of-the-century artist Franklin Booth.

"If you see Franklin Booth's art," Kirk says, "you will just fall over backwards. He's got the cits in the air exactly the same way Raymond did it. I don't blame Raymond. Booth was fantastic! There's a book on him, in fact, when you see Franklin Booth, you'll say this is Ray Raymond, and I'll say, No, this is FRANK."

In *THE ADVENTUROUS DECADE*, Ron Goulson picks out the influence of the dry brush technique in Raymond's developing style and concludes that illustrated "was imitating the styles favored by pulp illustrators. Certainly that influence existed."

Also among Raymond's models, Goulson lists, with Elmer Clark and John LaCerna, "Floyd Clark's slick illustrations, he borrowed a good deal, including the prototype for the new improved version of his other hero, jungle Jim. LaCerna he admired greatly too."

Goulson spends a great deal of time in his book picking shells off their polenta—clearly by discounting the ghosts

sublimated in the shadows, creating impressions and fancies, for cartoonists who (Goulson implies) became famous solely by virtue of their audience's fancies. While the credit that consequently accrues to Goulson among artists is long overdue, Goulson's discovery of so many unacknowledged ghosts breeds a cynicism that taints the tone of his prize. The effect is that while crediting the obscure, he discounts the famous in masterly, charitable terms. It is in this spirit that Goulson discusses Raymond's relationship with his mistress, Audin Briggs.

Another reason for the great leap forward in the drawing of *FLASH* was the hiring of the late Audin Briggs as an artist. Briggs had been working, in such magazines as *BLUE BUCK*, with a heroic style similar to the one Raymond adopted in the middle thirties. When I interviewed Briggs, he said he thought his own association with the *FLASH* pages as early as late 1934 or early 1935. If this was, a good many of the advances made from that point on are due as much to him as to Raymond.

It is Goulson's implications here that most seriously question what remains of Raymond's reputation, now that Goulson is credited with writing *FLASH*. I'm not particularly interested in preserving underwritten reputations—Raymond's or anyone else's. But I am concerned that the kind of circumstantial evidence we see measured here can be

heaped up in this haphazard way ("I think so...") to suggest that Raymond was little more than a hack with the good luck to have an assistant more talented than he.

The conclusion to be drawn from this is that the graphic style that so illuminated *FLASH* was not Raymond's but Briggs'. To say that a carpenter was influenced by numerous other (and often more talented) artists in developing his style is one thing, but to imply that Raymond's reputation as an artist was stolen rather than earned is quite another.

Goulson may be culpable here only in the way he makes his assertions rather than in what he says. In any case, in order to establish the intent of Raymond's role as illustrator of *FLASH*, we should examine some of the evidence.

The Briggs illustrations from a May 1935 *BLUE BUCK* (Figure 3) is clearly superior to the earlier *FLASH* drawings. Given only this sample (and without even considering what Briggs' work looked like in 1934), there's little doubt in my mind that Raymond imitated the style of pulp illustrators when he began to move away from the simple outlines of the early *FLASH*. His emerging style incorporates the same kind of painterly loquacious woman and heroically posturing man.

And the dry brush technique from which Raymond's style derives much (circa 1935-38) see Figure 4) is an ancient



FIGURES 2-6-2 (above): Raymond, 1930s, and Briggs, *BLUE BOOK*, May 1930—
influenced by pulp illustrations like Briggs (among others). Raymond's style changed
dramatically. As the identically posed women here suggest, Raymond imitated the
generally posturing figures of illustrative for his women and improved his detail
technique, more-elaborately modeling and shading forms.

FLASH AND FLASH AND LAST TO THE BOTTOM JOURNALS OF BRIGGS. During these episodes the artist in FLASH, FLASH IS CAPTIVE IN A STRANGE LAND.



FIGURE 4 (1937)—The illustration manner soon revealed BRIGGS. The spectacular brush work here is suggestive of the dry brush technique. Although Raymond used that technique occasionally, he normally kept enough ink on his brush to give his lines a liquid slowness. (Note the blending of the modeling on Dale's gown and the gown in which she stands.)



FIGURE 5 (1937)—Briggs' style, although more than competent, is distinct from Raymond's. His outlining lines tend to be less continuous, and his solid and shaded areas are done with a drier brush, leaving more open spots of white. His work consequently has a less polished appearance than Raymond's.

able rule of the sort of thing Briggs' illustrations embody. But newspaper comic pages are a different medium than pulp magazines, and so those pages of FLASH from the same year as the BLUE BLOCK illustrations, we have other evidence of Briggs' work.

The unsigned FLASH pages of that year are attributed to Briggs. On the unsigned page for August 1, 1936, we have a lot of pulp-illustration dry brush. Not unlike the sketchy modeling of Flash's arm and shoulder in one of the panels (Figure 5). Compare this to the finer lines of Ray-

mond's work. In comparison, Briggs' work is loose—spiky, sketchy—more adapted to the pulp pages where the addition of gray fill to areas flesh out the framework. Raymond's work doesn't need the gray wash. This doesn't make Briggs the inferior



FIGURES 7 and 8: Brigg, 8/28/48, and Raymond, 5/15/49—Brigg's modeling of Flaubert's face seems more tentative, more convincing, than Raymond's, in which the features are clearly delineated with solid black shadows rather than by starkly lit areas that suggest appearance.

artist. Loose and sketchy styles distinguished the work of Clifford Stillman on *SLASH*, *SLASH*, and Perry Grady on *SLASH*. The point here has little to do with the relative merits of Brigg's work and Raymond's. If Raymond favored strategies of composition from Brigg and others and if he imitated graphic techniques, he also modified what he borrowed, adapting those methods to the conventions of newspaper comic strip graphics. He used the linear modeling of dry brush techniques but substituted an inkier touch for his rhythmic, parallel lines of shading and modeling. And in place of the cross-hatched dry style of tone, he used solid black or bolder lines that ran parallel rather than intersecting. As a result, Raymond's work appears more solid—his shapes more delineated and defined.

Brigg evidently felt less confident of giving his forms such clear definition, and when he tried it, the results were sometimes grotesque, out-of-step with the prevailing graphic mood of the strip. Maurice Flaubert's uplifted face in another Brigg panel from August 1948 (Figure 4), in modeling the chin with solid, Brigg gives Flaubert a double-chinned appearance. And the definition of Flaubert's right eye was more detail than the strip's visual style. Brigg went too far in delineating clearly that eye, the addition of an eyelid undermines the impact of Flaubert's gaze.

The modeling in another Brigg panel

(Figure 7) seems executed with the same lack of confidence—or, rather, with the same confidence about using solid black or lines when Brigg distrusts how tone from gray tones or white cross-hatch. Compare the shading and highlighting of these two Brigg panels with a Raymond panel from May of the same year (Figure 8).

There are clearly two styles evident here. If you happen to prefer Brigg's style, then you probably would say his work improved *SLASH* (as Golder said). If you prefer Raymond's style, you might say Brigg botched the page he did. In some extent, then, the inferior persistence influences a judgment as to who influenced whom and with what effect. But this much is certain: there is a appreciable difference between the work of the two men.

Because of that difference, it is not possible to separate the work of one man for that of the other—at least, not in 1949, the time of these examples.

Given all of this, my estimation of FLAUBERT GORDON is that Raymond was the incoming genius of the artwork. His style changed dramatically, thus he was obviously imitating the pulp illustration manner (among others) after the first months of *SLASH*. If Brigg asked him about this time, Raymond doubtless professed from the imitation. One might even go so far as to suppose that Brigg imitations of the earlier pages in the new style after first joining the strip.

But given the differences that are apparent by 1948, it is clear to me that Raymond's hand is the one that gave the *SLASH* artwork its distinctive look. Raymond may have imitated sketched at first (say, lines), but he evolved a style demonstrably different from Brigg—a style that, in my opinion, is superior to that of Brigg and of the others Raymond may have imitated.

Raymond's style slowly evolved through the *SLASH* years, and before he gave up his strip on the strip, he had abandoned the heavy lines akin to dry brush for line art and shading in favor of soft lines, continuously flowing slender line—starkly simple but luxuriously graceful in all its simplicity (Figure 10). Another influence doubtless at work—but no longer Brigg's if we compare his daily *SLASH* of the same date (Figure 11).

In all of the styles in which he resided *SLASH*, Raymond responded to the influences he felt around him. But in his responses, he shaped a style of his own to fit his own sensibility, and the graphic accomplishments readily presented in *SLASH* is therefore Raymond's. His was the style that adopted whatever he saw and fitted to the demands of Joe Moore's stories and his own sense of the visual-creating thereby a world of graphic illustrations and an illustrative manner that have been often imitated but seldom equaled since.

Unhappily, Moore's stories, for all



• **RESEARCHER:** The study was conducted by a team of researchers from the University of California, Berkeley, and the University of Michigan.

























STRONGMAN

OF CRASH COMICS

Raymond Miller



Crash Comics Co. 1940s 100-100

Back in 1940 I was a strongman fan, a statement which no doubt not many people can, or would care to, make. How loyal a fan I was is something else again. Only the cover of Crash #1 seems even dimly familiar, nothing else I've seen rings a bell.

However, that I was a fan was brought home to me sometime back in the mid or late 40s, when I found a comic with Strongman, and virtually leaped for joy with the discovery. It seemed at the time to be a more modern, better-drawn version, but as I've been coming across such bookstores, I'm fairly sure that my eyes played tricks with me, and it was merely one of the copies I had in the Strongman index at the end of this article.

In 1940, there was no question in my mind that Strongman was far superior to Superman, a character who struck me as a shoulder-strap clown from the first. Looking back three decades later, I can only guess it was because of the costume, which even now I find more interesting than the rest of the suit, and because Strongman was more conventionally, well, handsome. Although since I was a reader of *Captain Billy*, from whom Superman seemed to have borrowed a feature or two, I can't really be sure about the latter.

Strongman, the Perfect Human, began in May, 1940 in the first issue of Crash Comics. His editors must have thought they had something. There weren't too many Golden Age heroes

who chalked up the pages per issue that Strongman did.

And was by the same fellow all the way through, the Popping Ray guy, an unapologetic pseudonym if ever there was one, but I've never been able to uncover it. The mysterious Mr. Ray may have had sufficient reasons for dropping his name, as he was no writer or an artist. His handiwork was not so much technically bad as sketchy and uninspiring. Further, Strongman's face varied from attractive to near-ugly, even to nightmareish points. However, he had, as I've indicated, done a nice job on the costume. Hair, brows and boots were blue, with caps, tights and a lightning-down triangle on the chest front all yellow. Belts and spandex were red, except on the cover of Crash #1, where they were a leather color, perhaps the best combination.

Strongman's origin, a brief three-panel job on the second page of Crash #1, consisted in simply stating that "For many years he has followed the fortunes of the most back of yep...and he has become the world's most perfect man...But in the everyday world he is Percy Van Marston, rich man's man..."

It will come as no surprise to any Golden Age reader that Percy was a "safari playboy", but he was the rest of the golden age's safari playboys one better, sporting not only a cigarette holder, white tie and tails, but a

monocle as well. The first story was credited (up front) to Scotty Ingwers, but no name appeared on the story again till the last page of the last 1950s story, when the elusive Mr. Ray finally deigned to affix his name.

Writing was no strong point of the story, either. Take the clumsiness and mispelling of the first line in the premise story: "Strongman! He has the strength of a hundred elephants. He speed of a racing car and the skin with the toughness of a rhinoceros..."

The first story is a simple tale. The pearls of one of Percy's companions are stolen at portmanteau while their party is at the "Famous Cloud Room night club". Percy slips away, becomes Strongman, "knaps down the sky-scrapers with a series of gigantic bounces", chases the thief's car, landing on its roof while it travels at 80 miles an hour. As it develops, the pearls had been stolen so that an innocent-looking man was docked in the harbor and was built with more naval guns. The Nazi captain stops the American battleship near, as Strongman discovers the hidden guns. The Nazis temporarily stop fire with live steam—"No is overcome by the heat"—but though driven overboard and left as an anchor, he's back on the ship to a matter of moments and destroys one of the guns as the ship pulls out of the harbor to avoid being captured. Then, at the command of its skipper, the ship is scuttled, the captain going down with

it, as the news wraps, Strongman challenges those for the yacht, which are in the captain's safe, wraps his arms around the safe, squeals, "and the safe cracks upon like a nut". In the final panels, as Percy, he returns the yacht to their owner, who awesbly incomes for he bought them back. As the puts it, "That's about all you could do."

In *Crack #1*, Strongman breaks through a stone wall, a in his *Crack #1* room, as he returns "The real President of El Manador is Central America" from anastasia. A dictator, helped by "an aggressive nation," has taken over El Manador and is plotting against the Panama Canal. The Canal was almost to explode a prep as destructively nature playboys and was always being threatened with destruction. Strongman tells the President they'll have for Panama the next day. For some reason, the President is thunderstruck. "But first!" he gags. As a cack on Percy Van Hornet's yacht, it turns out. After all, the guy may have been a president, but he was also a diverger. Cack was good enough for him.

They leave for the "Swiftport Yacht Club" with Percy's usual gaggle of up-proper cronies, eventually for the gambling in El Manador.

When the citizens of El Manador see their President arrive, they are over-come with emotion, and begin to rebel against the dictator, but power goes down and the President is captured. Obviously this is the cue for Strongman. He perhaps kicks a chair as he moves toward last O's hand to left and is nearly hypnotized as he touches the dictator's stronghold. The hypnotic example against him upon which Strongman sees an ancient person using it to smash through a steel door. He then bowls over machine gunners with cannonballs, saves the President and Percy's guests from a firing squad and pursues the fleeing dictator, catching up with him just as the dictator's boat, an aggressive general, fires a super-nuclear shell at a lock of the Canal, 70 miles away. Strongman diverts the shell, and then destroys the gun emplacement as the dictator and the general flee. The president is back in power and Strongman returns to the yacht, where his friends describe their ordeal and tell him, "You weren't much help to us.

Percy." "Oh, no, I guess I wasn't at that," he says, doing his best to avoid looking smug. A lot of action in this story, in a simple-minded way.

Yacht as a wireless message is interrupted. Percy breaks the code and discovers that Rastaria, a small Italian kingdom, is about to be invaded by "Gasser" lead it backward, "a dictatorship with millions of soldiers". Percy vows to "Stop this international crime". But first, as Strongman, interrupts a submarine's torpede and sends it back to the sub, destroying it.

When Percy and his pals arrive in Rastaria, its king, Loren, restores them and tells them Almer's crack troops are being sent over the border by dictator Milan Good it backward. Percy, like a true playboy greets this tragic news by asking where he can buy silk, which causes his friends to realize, "Isn't that just like Percy? A crack was a crack and he thinks only of gear!"

Had they but known for real, even Percy, as Strongman, skids toward Almer's troops, routing them, then haring an armored car at a highway bridge, smashing it completely, thus cutting off their line of communication, leaving the bar taken in the "out in place by the Rastarian troops". In Almer's capital, Phosom (you've got the picture), the news reaches Milan, who, for some reason, looks rather like Jack Stalin, and he has his general executed for failure. Milan no difference. Strongman is on the way, but once inside Milan's tower, discovers four Milanese. Some reason his dramatic conflict here, but instead it results of two wild panels Strongman asking the question, "Which of you is Milan?" and their responding, "None of us. We're his four doubles!...The real Milan has died dead in his car!" Unfazed, Strongman commandeers a plane, sets it on automatic pilot, straps up Milan's car and convinces him to sign a peace treaty as the dictator and car dangle below the plane. Again, the final two panels are devoted to Percy's friends informing him that the war is over, and depicting his confusion.

Closes *Crack #1*, Percy and his guests are back aboard the yacht, leaving Rastaria. They soon pick up some castaways who were sent to be "refugees from Scandinavia". This time someone

named Molyne is the invader (obviously happened in the North of Crack #1) and Strongman slips off the yacht, because, as he puts it, "this is the time for action!"

It's also the time for a whole lot more. It turns out, previous stories had arranged about five panels in a page, but with this episode it comes down to eight. A lot of leaping about in this story, using the tops of cars as springboards, jumping from building to building, leaping aboard a train, in fact so much so that once, when confronted with a stream, Strongman, to "conserve my energy," swims a tree and uses it to cross, explaining, "There I guess I got tired of jumping now and then." He discovers Rastaria's president, hidden in a cave, destroys a television base which has been monitoring the Scandinavians and destroying parties, flies off to the U.S. for planes for Rastaria, flies back with the planes in one large cargo plane, straps up Molyne as he sits beside his boss, is chased by one of Molyne's henchmen, pushes "the second plane toward the harbor" as Molyne is accidentally shot by his own Admiral, has the plane smashed, then returns to the enemy's flagship underpower for two miles, captures it when it begins to stall the ship in regulation and reinstates the President after the fact is "un-tilted". And finally, of course, returns to his yacht, to be put down once more as a diverger "and working else."

Strongman's last story, in *Crack #2*, again contains that strand of continuity that began in *Crack #1*. It's mentioned that he's on the way to the theater in Polaria, after having "lured the people of Rastaria from the borders of war". In this issue, Percy has dropped the cannon, cigarette holder and yacking cap to favor of the standard business suit and tie, but he's still the same take playboy of pose. Off to the theater with his friends, he sees "dark columns" troops parachuting into Polaria, and on the scene of finding a drink, leaves his cronies and captures the entire company of parachute by ensnaring them with a "bouncing rope". He then attacks an advancing tank corps and is imprisoned in cement by a "liquid cement gun", but he expands his chest, and sends it off as the Sixth Column



terrace about "Himmel" (Ah! Perhaps the Nazis from Chuck and Strongman then keep atop an artillery shell that was aimed at him and order it to a supposed full-page drawing) 30 miles to Polaris's commander-in-chief to inform him about the Sixth Column invasion.

After Polaris mobilizes its army, Strongman debates an enemy attempt to destroy him with whirling buzzsaws, tells a try at a gas attack by "inflating his lungs [that] to full capacity" and blows the gas back toward the enemy. Then follows his deflection of the bombs of airplanes, saving them back into enemy lines, his destruction of the entire enemy air fleet when they try to fuel inflammable acid at the Polarans, lighting it as it flies through the air so that it burns back towards the planes. He finally kills some "Fifth Column" saboteurs. The aggressive dictator asking to sign a non-aggression pact," heads back toward the theatre, while his friends are just leaving. It's back to the cigarette holder as they chide him for the last time as a movement. The final panel advises, "Strongman has saved the Polarans from the vicious attack of the aggressor, but an even more thrilling adventure awaits him next month!"

And with those loose but empty words, Strongman faded from sight...but not forever. Somewhere during World War II his adventures from Chuck #2 and #3 were republished in a series of comics that sold for a dime, bore no date or info on publisher, contained ads only for war bonds and stamps, and always cover-featured a strip which didn't appear within the book. True, there was a Strongman comic printed in 1950 by ML, but he bore no relation, as far as I know, to the Strongman of 1940.

Chuck Comics, though a second-line comic, was one of the more available books of its day. Nine of its features lasted from issue one through number five, with Cat Man lasting up to issue #1 and #2, and Bob Preston, explorer, making himself the final, 13th comic feature of Chuck #3.

Back Burke was an energetic jungle strip drawn, I would guess, by the artist who did *The Whip in Bush Comics*. Secret Agent Z-1 was the usual spy story, though it did sport a wide Horne art on at least one occasion. Solar Lagoon, is, I imagine, the reason that Chuck Comics sells for the sometimes eye-blowing prices it does. Jack Kirby was the artist, and though the stories aren't much, the

Kirby name is apparently enough of a lure. The Blue Break was no pretty dame; a superego strip that at times it even seems to have employed scenes from the work of Larry Ashmore, an art which I'm sure knowledgeable collectors would agree is quite an indication of depravity.

Things picked up with *The Flying Trio*, three flying additional features who are the sole "survivors of a couple of 20-footmen fighting for the liberation of Sylvania against an invader". Again, nice vigorous art and words by Buck Baker's delineator, Jane Drake. Detective, was about as dull as it sounds, but Alie, a "bunny" strip, had something going for it, even if only a confusion as to whether it was indeed funny or a serious strip about a dictator. Shangai, also drawn by Strongman's Pagalang Ray hip, though the story itself was attributed to Man Chung Ho, had a reasonably comic fascination to it, not as it was in "an unknown region of Tibet."

The Cat Man, who supplanted Strongman as the lead cover of Chuck, was not the first catman in comics. That honor is claimed by Topsy Miller. The Cat Man, a handsome-type hero who first appeared in *Amazing Man* #2 in 1938, Chuck's Cat Man, however,

may have had some relation to Holzer's more famous Cat-Man, since Cough's publisher, ERM, apparently was a precursor or early version of Holzer's. Also, according to Jerry Ball's *Collector's Guide*, David Mayewster was the alter ego of Holzer's Cat-Man, the same alter ego

apocryphally Cough's version.

In the origin story, David's oriental father, mother and sister are attacked by "Tungo Wild Man" in India (is this possible?), with a tiger mauling David, and with her "brothering instinct" carrying him off "as one of her mate". Naturally, "thorough years of

single association, David is endowed with all the faculties of the cat family, to which tiger-brother." And may have been by Ben Whitman.

Herewith, a Strongman/Cat-Man/Condo Index, compiled with the invaluable aid of Pat Lawrence, the kind of fan who makes the whole idea of fanzine seem increasingly worthwhile.

CRASH #1, May 1940

Cover: Strongman smashing through brick wall.

1. Strongman-12 pages
2. Back Backs-5
3. Secret Agent 2-2-4
4. Solar Legion (Kinky)-8
5. Tux—"Danger Club"-9
6. The Blue Stripes-5
7. The Flying Trio-4
8. Jane Drake Detective-5
9. Alan & the Regent Yang-3
10. Shangri-1-0

CRASH #2, June 1940

Cover: Strongman held from an airplane and puking up a car with gangsters in it.

1. Strongman-10 pages
2. Back Backs-5
3. Secret Agent 2-2-4
4. Solar Legion (Kinky)-5
5. The Blue Stripes-5
6. Tux—"Singapore Saly"-4
7. The Flying Trio-5
8. Jane Drake Detective-5
9. Alan-3
10. Shangri-1-0

CRASH #3, July 1940

Cover: Strongman stopping a giant tar-pole.

1. Strongman-14 pages
2. Back Backs-5
3. Secret Agent 2-2-4
4. Solar Legion (Kinky)-4
5. Blue Stripes-5
6. Tux—"The Law of the Wild"-7
7. The Flying Trio-4
8. Jane Drake Detective-5
9. Alan-3
10. Shangri

CRASH #4, September 1940

Cover: Strongman hanging by his legs from eagle-glider holding two thugs.

1. Strongman-17 pages
2. Back Backs-5
3. The Cat Man (Original)-4
4. Secret Agent 2-2-4
5. Tux—"Carnival Trouble"-5
6. Flying Trio-5
7. Jane Drake Detective-4
8. Solar Legion (Kinky)-4
9. Alan-3

CRASH #5, October 1940

10. Alan-3
11. Shangri-4

CRASH #6, November 1940

Cover: Catman making mull with fire light-beams coming out of his eyes and a gangster leaning out of a window with a gun in his hand.

1. Strongman-13 pages
2. Flying Trio-4
3. Cat Man-8
4. Alan-2
5. Back Backs-4
6. Blue Stripes-5
7. Jane Drake Detective-4
8. Bob Penrose Explorer-4
9. Solar Legion (Kinky)-5
10. Tux—"Waterfront Wildcat"-4
11. Secret Agent 2-2-4
12. Shangri-7

***NOTE: The following are the only copies I've discovered that contain Strongman. It's possible the Strongman stories from Crash #1 & #2 were also reprinted in this series, but if so, they've eluded me. If anyone can tell me about any, I'd appreciate hearing from him.

BLUE STRIPES #5—1940

Cover: First Page of Blue Stripes story

1. Back Backs-4 (incomplete)
2. Tux—"Waterfront Wildcat"-4
3. Alan-3
4. Secret 2-2-4
5. Secret Agent 2-2-4 (This is the story whose last page is the cover of Secret Agent 2-2 #4)
6. Strongman from Crash 4-14 (one page out)

CITIZEN SHANGRI #2—1940

Cover: First page of Citizen Smith story

1. Strongman from Crash 5-13 pages
2. Tux—"Carnival Trouble" from Crash 4-2
3. Blue Stripes from Crash 4-2 (incomplete)

4. Solar Legion (Kinky) from Crash 5-4
5. Shangri from Crash 5-7

MISS VICTORY #2—1940 (The Strongman bit of interest because of discrepancy of the Cat-Man's origin)

Cover: First page of a Miss Victory story

1. The Cat Man from Crash 4-4
2. Back Backs from Crash 4-2
3. Flying Trio from Crash 4-5
4. Jane Drake from Crash 4-5 (incomplete)
5. Solar Legion (Kinky) from Crash 4-5
6. Shangri from Crash 4-4

SECRET AGENT 2—2 #7—No date (1940 or 42)

Cover: First page of 2-2 story by Huxen

1. Strongman from Crash 2-12
2. Blue Stripes from Crash 2-8
3. Jane Drake from Crash 2-5
4. Alan from Crash 2-3

THE NEW AMERICAN NAUTICAL STARS AND PORTHOLE SHIPBOILERS, THE MERCHANTS WHO WERE GOING FOR THE HIGHEST SPENT TIME IN THE ABOUT THE PARTY AT GARDENERS.



THE NEW NAUTICAL STARS AND PORTHOLE SHIPBOILERS, THE MERCHANTS WHO WERE GOING FOR THE HIGHEST SPENT TIME IN THE ABOUT THE PARTY AT GARDENERS.



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THE NEW NAUTICAL STARS AND PORTHOLE SHIPBOILERS, THE MERCHANTS WHO WERE GOING FOR THE HIGHEST SPENT TIME IN THE ABOUT THE PARTY AT GARDENERS.

WELL, WHEN THEY SAY YOU SHOULD
CALL A BANG! THAT'S ANOTHER
WELL, COME ALONG, LET'S LOOK
HOW LET US HEAR AND TOO!



YOU SHOULD A BELIEVE
CONVINCE ME OF IT, WHEN
THE OTHERS ARE

I HAVE HEARD
MUCH ABOUT YOU
BEFORE, IT'S
A VERY GOOD
ARMED YOU!

IN FOLLOWING A
MIGHTY THREAT! THE
NO, THE OTHERS
AND (SINGING) OF
THE PRESIDENTS!
AND I HOPE THAT YOU
WILL BE ALL OF THEM
BEFORE YOU HAVE ME!



I WILL BE
VERY GLAD
TO COME
WITH YOU
AND TO

THAT'S THAT
THE THING
WAS-1 at the
end of the
road, and then
the, COMING
THAT YOU
WILL BE THERE!



DID YOU NOTICE
THAT AND THAT YOUR
THAT IS RIGHT!

PER ME AND A MAN ALONG
HE HAD HIS HAND, THAT
WAS COME IN HAND,
WAS THERE!



WELCOME TO THE
WELCOME!



YOU ARE LIKE I CAN
WELL, IT'S A
WELL, IT'S A

WELL, IT'S A
WELL, IT'S A
WELL, IT'S A









MLJ
PUBLICATION

PART 2
COMICS
By Raymond Miller



Also appearing in Pop #2 were The Queen of Diamonds with The Butler which was shortened to The Butler, from #2-11. This was a Flash Gordon type strip by Lin Steiner which found a huge rocket ship landing within the barriers of the Diamond Empire. The pilot, known as The Butler, had become a friend of the Empire's lovely Queen. The stories were even close to that of Flash Gordon's adventures, complete with a City of Homburg in #8. By #11 The Butler and The Queen of Diamonds had built a large wooden submarine with the help of the Nippongrams—a race of Lilliputians, and set out for new adventures on the ship which they called the Butlership. The stories then became more like Eisner's Hawk strip.

Another colored strip along the lines of Charlie Chan, appeared in issues #1-11, the Chang, International Detective and Chinese Sleuths, was educated in America and was the heir to the Magic Chameleon of Khabbin, with whom and he combated the forces of evil and oppression. He had organized the Ti Tan Tong as a Secret Society, along with his former T'ai Kung, to fight P'ingwa Ling Foy and her evil creations. Lin Steiner drew many of the stories.

Kay's World by Phil Storm and Bob Wood was a prize-fighting strip that appeared in #1-18. Also in #1-18 was Lee Sangsom, The Multibomber. This was Pop's answer to Top-Notch's Bomb-Bomber.

A Green Hornet-type hero called The Press Guardian appeared in #2-11. This is one of those oddities of the comic book industry. Starting in #3 the strip is called The Press Guardian but in the story the character wears a costume, has no secret identity and was called The Falcon. Then in #2 he is The Press

Guardian and wears a green business suit and red mask. He was really playboy Perry Chase, son of the publisher of The Daily Express. In secret Perry becomes The Press Guardian, foe-of-all-enemies-of-the-Press. In issue #3 Perry rescued Cordelia Blake from the Monomaniacal and she becomes his assistant and the only one, besides his valet, who knows his secret. The stories were drawn by Mort Modkin and weren't bad at all—especially the earlier stories when Modkin used a fine line effect.

Bentley of Scotland Yard was MLJ's longest running detective strip starting in #1 and running through pop August 1940. Inspector Bentley was featured in some very weird and all best adventures like battling The Blackback in #8, "The Riddle of the Whirling Wings" in 11 or "The Case of the American Corpse" in #13 and a murder! known as Mr. X in #28. Most stories before #18 were drawn by Sam Cooper while most after #19 were by Paul Selman.

Perhaps one of Bentley's most puzzling cases was in #37's "The Church Bungle Murder". The story opened with Bentley spotting the body of a man on the top of the church steeple. With the help of the church sexton and his brother Dr. Tagg, Bentley removed the body from the steeple and discovered that it was Jim Crivet's brother and he had been stabbed to death. Soon Bentley, along with the sexton, Dr. Tagg, Jim Crivet and Crivet's wife, Anne, was examining the body. He bent over the rail to examine a clue just as the great bells began to ring knocking him over the rail. Desperately he grabbed and hung onto the bell and was almost impaled on top of the sharp point of the steeple which

he discovered could be reeled and lowered lower than the bell, which explained how the body got there...he was knocked onto the steeple by the bells, then the steeple was raised. Part of the mystery was solved, but who was the murderer? The reader had all the clues and Bentley asked the reader if he could now identify the killer. And if the reader was as smart as Bentley. As it turned out, the killer was Anne Crivet who was a bigamist. She was married to both Crivet and the brother and she had to go, for her name the Butler didn't do it, he was the one done in.

Debating in Pop #1, was one of MLJ's better early superheroes, "The Most Astonishing Man on the Face of The Earth", better known as The Comet. The main thing The Comet had going for him was the art of Jack Cole. The stories Cole did were great but he didn't stay with the strip long enough to make it as popular as other MLJ characters. After #6, he was replaced by Bob Milder in #7 and 12 and by Lin Steiner in #13-16.

John Dickering, a young chemist, had discovered a light gas which he injected into his blood stream. It made it possible for him to keep the air in great bags or balloons although The Comet looked more like he was flying than just jumping. Dickering also found that the gas had settled in his eyes and that he was able to throw off a powerful disintegrating ray that only glass would stop. Since the ray would not pass through glass he wore goggles to protect the ray from disintegrating anything. To use the ray he simply raised the glass goggles and poof, he would destroy whatever he pointed.

In Pop #2 The Comet saved Florida,

from a villain who called himself Senor. In issue 43 Senor and his assistant Doc Zader captured The Comet and using hypnosis, forced him to become a criminal. He went about destroying things and killing many policemen. Then in an argument with Senor, Doc Zader turned The Comet on Senor and he killed him. After killing Senor, The Comet returned to Zader but, accidentally, he had left his voice up and the rays from his eyes struck Zader, killing him. The Comet then came to himself, read in the newspapers what he had done and vowed to flee himself, which he never completely did.

In #38 The Comet and Thelma Gordon for the first time. Thelma was a reporter who believed he was innocent and wanted his story. In #40 while trying to plan a way to clear him, The Comet went out and then returned in regular dress and told to Thelma: "Here's this for a disquieted. Probably leaves me as plain John Dakering." This was the first indication of her knowing his identity.

He never really cleared himself. Although Thelma's stories always played him up as hero, he was always regarded as a criminal-at-large by the police. While the stories after #27 tend to deal with his fight against crime, rather than running from the police and trying to clear himself, each time he met up with the police they went after him. Even at the start of the story in #27 when he delivered Big Boy Maloney's milk to the police believes in a hurry in a hail of police bullets. He then returned to Thelma who pleads with him to give up and become plain John Dakering as he has almost for accidentally killing police. He says no, his conscience would never allow him and he must go on making mistakes. He then returned to his own apartment and as he was changing clothes, his brother Bob walked in and discovered him.

A few days later, two thugs, friends of Big Boy Maloney, lead in what he later learned was Bob by mistake and as they tried to force him into their car. The Comet rushed into the scene. Turning toward the intruding Comet, the thugs opened fire and The Comet went down in a hail of bullets. Before the police arrived, Bob was able to get

him to Thelma's apartment. The Comet was dying. His last words to Bob and Thelma were: "My two sons. You two stick together. Kind of a memorial to me-Good bye. Baby-dye. The!-Aahh!"

Bob swore, "I'll carry on for him. That'll bring his murderers to the hangman. I'll be their Hangman!" And he went.

This was a first for comics. No one actually killed off a superhero but he proved it was only could be done, but the character that replaced him was far more popular than The Comet ever was.

After Hangman made his debut in Pop #47 (July 1941). The origin story was written by Cliff Campbell and the art was by George Storm. Storm was doing his human strips, but his art was a serious strip like The Hangman was not only atrocious but about the worst of any MLJ hero. Storm remained on the strip thru #59 and one would wonder why the strip died, but it did and became another MLJ instant hit.

If it wasn't bad enough that The Comet was a wanted man, The Hangman almost was the same thing. In Pop #18, a master criminal called The Lark decided to get rid of The Hangman by posing as him. His plan was to hang some innocent people and place the blame on the real Hangman. Not many heroes ever had anyone out to ruin their career in such a short time. The Lark started to plan his downfall in the third panel of the second page. But The real Hangman finally caught the fake one and thanks to Thelma Gordon, her newspaper cleared him. No two heroes ever had the same loyal girl in their corner like John and Bob Dakering had in Thelma Gordon.

By Pop #48 the art had improved. By now both Bobby King and Harry Lucy were doing the art. Most the stories were written by Bill Mordella. Then came issue #58 (June 1942) and by the first time in his career, The Shield did not appear on the cover of Pop. Instead the cover featured only The Hangman and a criminal villain known as Captain Swastika and inside for the first time, The Shield gave up the lead spot as well to the Hangman. On the inside front cover, on The Shield Golden Club page, The

Shield announced that he and Doc Zader were playing second fiddle to The Hangman this time. Doc Zader spread. He was lighting-Captain Swastika and this was the greatest issue of Pop yet. Captain Swastika was back in #59 to steal a U.S. Battleship. In a fight Captain Swastika proved he could defeat The Hangman in hand to hand combat and he did it every time they met. At the end of the story in #59, Swastika is almost killed when he accidentally hung himself in a noose he had rigged to trap The Hangman. In #60 The Hangman met up with a criminal which the character called Mother-Lemon. All her crimes were committed using nursery rhymes as clues. The story had a weird night setting complete with a castle, an old wizard, an old wall (which almost became The Hangman's grave) and ends going on. In #62 The Hangman journeyed to Germany to fight a Nazi called The Hunter.

Issue #81 or 82 was Harry Lucy's last. The art in #81 was by John Canessa and with #84 (July '44) Captain would become the artist for most, if not all, the remaining Hangman stories. In the first Captain drawn story, Captain Swastika returned. He was supposed to have been killed in the Hangman #59 but in Pop #84 he told The Hangman "It is not so easy to kill a man of my strength." Again the Hangman was no match for Swastika and in the end Swastika was killed by his own hand when he was trapped in one of The Hangman's. He climbed in front of The Hangman and took the trap in his back.

In issue #92 The Hangman appeared once again in the lead story, "The Bullying Strides Again". The Hangman would appear on all covers thru #114 except for #96. He and The Shield market as well have been missing from the cover of #42 since Archie and Lighthead had the spotlight. Both The Shield and The Hangman were colored dark blue on the cover and at first glance one almost missed them.

With Pop #87 (March 1944) is a story called "The Kisser". The Hangman's career finally came to an end. Since #41, The Hangman's stories had been reduced to only 8 pages after he'd been #94 (12 page stories since #38. For the most part, his stories had been

NO. 17

PEP COMICS



averaging 1-2 pages, were per issue than *The Shield* comics.

In Feb 1943 May 1944 *The Hangman* was replaced by *The Black Hood*. (The Hood had already replaced *The Hangman* in his own book in the fall of 1943). By name all of NEJA's heroes were running out of steam and it seemed that all the heroes left, from *The Shield* on down and including *The Black Hood*, were down by Clem Harrison. *The Black Hood* had just finished his run in Top-Notch Laugh #44 April 1944 and moved to *Pep* the following month. But unlike his previous long run he would last only four issues (to #20 December 1944) in *Pep*. In 1946 he would return for two more issues #29 December 1946 and #40 March 1947, but these were after he gave up the *The Black Hood* costume. By now, only *The Shield* was left and he would remain after five more issues.

Next to the *Shield*, the longest running strip in the old *Pep* was *Hangman*

Boyle. As mentioned in the *Blue Ribbon* chapter, Charles Boyle did a character called Corp. Collins and his sidekick Slapsie, infantryman in the U.S. Army. Not to be out done, Bico introduced almost a carbon copy of Collins and Slapsie in *Pep*, called them Serg. Boyle and Twerp, put them in the British Armed Forces and had an even bigger hit than Collins was. Before long Boyle and Twerp were popping up all over the globe fighting the Japanese and Germans for the USA. Just what part of the service they represented was not really clear. They were more-or-less happy-go-lucky trouble-shooters. Many stories teamed them up with Collins and Slapsie. Book writer Harro Stearns and artist Carl Haidell were written into the story in #23. Boyle remembers that he had forgotten to send in that month's story to the NEJA offices where they had Shonken and Haidell typing in thick up a story without much look. After a

meeting between the four, Boyle and Twerp decide they could work up a story better alone so they go out and mount against Nazis.

The stories were played for laughs and there was a lot of fun in them. Bico did the stories through #28 while Haidell did the next through #29, which was the last Boyle's story in *Pep*.

A minor super-hero made his debut in *Pep* #12 February 1941. Ted Tyler, a young fireman, had entered a burning laboratory which was fired by a pyromaniac known as The Bug, inside the building. The Bug had knocked out Tyler and tied him in the lab. While tied up, a chemical spilled all over him and he came out of the fire alive. Later he found out that his body was now able to absorb fire. Bullets would melt when they hit him. He then added a blue costume, called himself The Fireball and went about destroying The Bug. His costume was brief for a superhero, in that his legs were bare and he wore no mask. His costume was blue with a yellow belt and wrist bands. The art was by Paul Rasmussen. The Fireball appeared last in #28 October 1941.

In issue #14 June 1941 through #23 November 1941, we would find a somewhat different strip in the form of Madam Satan. Madam Satan was the Devil's ally and she was sent to Earth to do his bidding. A beautiful girl named Tyra was going to marry a young man but his parents disapproved of the idea so she poisoned them and put them in their car and caused it to crash into their own's car. After pulling them out of the wreck, the son discovered that his father was still alive and he told him what Tyra had done. Returning to Tyra, he killed her, but she was so beautiful, even in death, that he put her in his box. As it turned out, hers was the kiss of death and he died. His evil spirit was then drawn to Satan and he returned her to earth to do his evil work as Madam Satan. The artist on most stories was Bob King.

Believe in Fairy Tales? *Pep* had one in a wonderful fantasy strip called "Thru by in Wonderland" which started in *Pep* #12 and was last seen in #28. As it happened in #12, Dooty was visiting his Uncle's ranch and one night he was reading a book called "Stories of the

Land of Wonder" and he wishes that he was there. A lady then appeared and told him if he really wished it, to go outside. Outside, he and his dog Snapper were caught in a tornado which carried them to Wonderland! aka Dorothy in *The Wizard of Oz*. In Wonderland, Danny met the dwarf Euphrate (Peggy) and the two and Danny's dog had all kinds of adventures. In #21 they meet the Inland Water and in #28 everyone in Wonderland celebrated Danny's birthday by throwing Euphrate of his adventures since he arrived in Wonderland. In #30 he saved Alice from the land of Nightmares. In #34 the story took on a sad turn of events. While Danny and Kippie were swimming they were attacked by an alligator which killed Snapper when he tried to save them. All through the forest the trees and animals cried, when suddenly Mother Nature appeared and told Danny that Father Time could restore Snapper but he may not be easy to find. Through the Fairy Carrots and the Cave of Monsters they went until finally they reached their objective, the mountain of Father Time. But he said that he is unable to help them because he was some 500 years behind his schedule and didn't have the time. One place called Sleepy Town was almost 1,000 years behind time—they even went square wheels. But he agreed to help get Snapper back if Danny and Kippie would go to Sleepy Town and bring them up to date. All turned out well and after adventures followed. Many stories were drawn by "Red" Holmsted during 1941.

With Pop (#3), MJJ produced what would be their last strip: at a meter contained here when they introduced Captain Commando and the Boy Soldiers, a strip that would make all their contained series except the Masked and The Black Hood. In fact, he indicated all but *The Shield* in Pop Comics.

The first three stories had beautiful art by Alex Bolt and it was some of the best he ever did. But after #33, under others the art became just run of the mill fun and when Irv Novick finally took over it had become almost a copy of DC's *Boy Commandos* strip.

"This is a tale of four average boys—

the you or you, or you—somewhere in England. Although they come from many lands, they are united in their love of freedom! And their hero is freedom's foremost champion, the world renowned fighter against tyranny CAPTAIN COMMANDO!" Thus read the splash page of #38. The four boys were Billy Drayton, American; Gerald Sykes, English; Armand De Larmer, the French; and Erik, James from Norway. The boys hoped to join up with the Commando but Billy's Dad didn't believe in fighting, or so he let us. Billy thought he was a coward but in fact, he was really Captain Commando himself.

When the boys tried to join, the Commando they were refused because of their age but were told they could use Erik, the Norwegian boy, for a guide. Putting on uniforms, Erik helps the other three boys slip on board the ship which was also the name: Captain Commando was on an mission to Norway to free prisoners and when Captain Commando went to see them he saw his son. He couldn't meet them as Captain Commando because his son might recognize him. He finally faced them as Billy's father. Again he gave Billy a lecture about fighting and a broken-hearted Billy is about to give up. After the mission into Norway where Captain Commando and the Boy Soldiers fought side by side, Captain Commando stood alone on the deck when Billy asked if he could speak to him. Captain Commando says, "The pretty boy" to which Billy replied, "How busy to even talk to me, DAD." The secret was out and Billy was now proud of his father, and Captain Commando and the Boy Soldiers became a team.

The art was even better in #31 but by #32 other artists took over and the strip really suffered. The relations between father and son was gone and although the art did improve with #34 the stories just didn't seem serious enough without Bolson art.

There was nothing new in Captain Commando and The Boy Soldiers. It had been done many times before with strips like Captain Freedom and the Young Defenders, Guardians and the Little War Boys, Guardians and the

Norway Legion and Big Carter and the Boy Commandos. Within a few issues Irv Novick took over the art and brought a vast improvement, except for the fact Novick chose to follow Simon & Kirby's *Boy Commandos* as a pattern. The Germans now looked like they had stepped right out of a *Boy Commandos* story and to make things worse, Gerald and Erik were replaced by Percy and an almost exact copy of the *Boy Commandos* Brooklyn in Blueboots, complete with red hair. After Novick left, the stories became no more than filler, also very from the first three stories. But as bad as the strip became, it did manage to reach #50 March 1945 before it was finally dropped. In all Captain Commando was in #34-35 and #41 and 42.

Other short lived strips in Pop were Lucky Larson in #21-22 and Jolly Roger in #23-27. This latter strip was drawn by Ed Smalle and featured Jolly Roger and his Sky Pirates. Issue #28 had Wings Johnson who had been in *Top Notch* (#27), but his appearance in *Pop* was just a one shot.

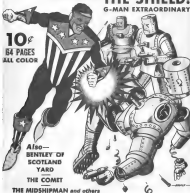
While *Pop* collected both *Top Notch* (as a serious comic) and *After Eddies*, it was also written in the cards that changes were due here as well. With #50 July 1945 the first change came. Long running strip Gang Bools and Danny in Wonderland were replaced with humor strips Catfish Joe and Little Chief Bagadoo. Catfish Joe was another LT Adams type drawn by Larry Harris while Little Chief Bagadoo related the comic adventures of a little Indian boy and his dog Polo. Joe would last be seen in #58 while Bagadoo vanished after #57. With #52 September 1945 a tale off in Marv Polo, called Marv Loco, was introduced and ran through #55. With #55 June, 1946 the reader would find this lineup Archie, Shield and from the old *Top Notch* Laugh Buds, Tardis, Alas and Polley-Clay. Captain Commando was back for #54 but the lineup for the year to come was pretty well set up with Archie, Kary Karens, Twiddle, Gloomie Gus and LT Inc. *Pop* had run its course and MJJ was now officially dead as far as the superhero was concerned. *Pop* would last into the 60s with Archie and his gang.

JAN.
No. 1

PEP COMICS

ACTION
DETECTIVE
ADVENTURE

INTRODUCING **THE SHIELD!**
G-MAN EXTRAORDINARY



10¢
64 PAGES
ALL COLOR

Also—
BENTLEY OF
SCOTLAND
YARD
—
THE COMET

THE MIDSHIPMAN and others



THE PIEFACE PRINCE

George Cohan

**THE 1995-96 FISH
CATCHES IN THE
PACIFIC OCEAN**
OF NORTH AMERICA
WAS 87,000,000
POUNDS, 87 PERCENT
OF THE 100,000,000
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CATCHES IN THE
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IN 1995-96. THE
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All POSTGRADUATE INFORMATION HERE AND JOINING DATE, SCHOOL, ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, E-MAIL, AND COUNTRY MUST BE SUBMITTED BY JANUARY 1, 2000.

1. **Introduction**
 2. **Background**
 3. **Methodology**
 4. **Results**
 5. **Conclusion**
 6. **References**

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IN THE HOT CORNER NEARBY TO THE UNEMPLOYED UNCLE SAMUEL JUST AS THE FRANCHISE TENDERS TO DROP OUT ON HIS JOB AND A SMALL-SCALE MODEL JUST CLOUTIER TO GO. — *Charles Lee F.*



BUDDERY  **FLAVORING POWDER**
 RIGHT-ANGLED, CUT OR
 45° ANGLED, 1/2" SQUARE
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1. **THEORY**
 2. **PROBLEM**
 3. **CONCLUSION**
 4. **REFERENCES**



1. **NAME** _____
 2. **DATE** _____
 3. **SCORE** _____
 4. **TEACHER** _____

CONVENT STALLION THREE
JERRED THE PRINCE - (ALACRITY)



HE PRINCE LARDED IN THE FOUNTAIN POOL
WITH NOT ONLY A SPLASH BUT ALSO A BOOM.



NOT SO
WELL
BUILT -



- WHAT YOU
WOULD CALL A
SCRAWNY LADDER



WELL
THERE
YOUCE

HE CASTLE GUARDS NOT
EIGHT ON THE JOB -



I'M NOT TROUBLE
TO RAN QUARTERS -



BRINGING A WELL-BOUNDED
JELLY-BAE DASH ALONG
AT THAT VERY MOMENT
A (LOOK FOR THE PRINCE)



WHEN DO
YOU GET TO
RETIREMENT -

I DON'T
I'M LOST ANYWAY



OHAY THEN - I
LL RUN TO LAR
FROM THE HEARD
ANY DOGS - I MARCH
GET HOME ?

AND THE PRINCE NOT ONLY BECAME PASSENGER BUT HIS

The NEW CHAIRS/SEATERS OF THE PORTUGUESE JOHN COO, THE FIFTH FLOOR, HAVE QUICKLY MADE IT A SPECIALty COLLECTION.

HELP! WE'RE GOING DOWN!

DON'T PANIC, PLEASE!

WATERLOO

[illegible]

FOR THE RECORD— SHE LANDED SAFELY, BUT OH SO WET!

HERE'S WHAT I'VE GOT TO SAY

THE BUREAU RECEIVED REPORTS ABOUT ACTIVITY THAT CAME OUT OF THE SCHOOL. ACTIVITY BEGAN ON JANUARY

NO.
17

PEP COMICS

ACTION
DETECTIVE
ADVENTURE

JULY
10

HERE HE IS
FELLOWS, THE
HANGMAN!

BOY, IS HE
A GREAT GUY!
LOOK FOR HIM
INSIDE!!

comics'
NEWEST SENSATION
THE HANGMAN